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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/995,970	11/28/2001	Miruka Ishii	09812.0180-00000	9242

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EXAMINER

TIEU, BINH KIEN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 04/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/995,970

Applicant(s)

ISHII, MIRUKA

Examiner

BINH K. TIEU

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(e). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 12-23, 25-28, 41 and 43-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 13-20, 25-28, 41 and 43-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8-10 and 21-23 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5, 12-13, 15-18, 25-26, 28, 46-48 and 50-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlen (US Pat. #: 5,870,454 as cited in the previous Office Action) in view of Bossi et al. (US. Pat. #: 5,754,628).

Regarding claim 1, Dahlen teaches a communication system comprising:

a first communication device (i.e., calling party's device 22 as shown in figure 1) for transmitting outgoing data including content identification data (i.e., identifier or code of a prestored message; col.6, lines 5-23), transmitting party identification data (i.e., PIN or password, col.5, lines 41-44), receiving party identification data (i.e., destination identifier of the called party, col.5, lines 45-52), and date and time data (col.6, lines 41-50);

a second communication device (i.e., SCP 40 and SDP 50) for receiving said outgoing data and for transmitting content data identified by said content identification data to a receiving party identified by said receiving party identification data at a date and time corresponding to said date and time data (col.7, lines 1-44); and

a third communication device (i.e., receiving equipment of the called party) for receiving and reproducing said content data transmitted from said second communication device (col.8, lines 3-35).

It should be noticed that Dahlen further teaches the text-to-speech conversion service (see col.10, line 60 through col.11, line 29). Dahlen, however, fails to clearly teach the features of downloading the audio content data from the second communication device without pushing an off-hook button and for reproducing said audio content data.

Bossi et al. ("Bossi ") teaches network service platform 34 in figure 2 operates as second communications device to download a plurality of audio content data such as voice signals to subscriber specific premise. Such downloaded audio content data is stored at RAM 38 *without pushing an off-hook button* (see 8, lines 9-44). Bossi further teaches that such pre-stored messages are periodically audibly reproduced (see col.8, lines 23-30) for a purpose of alerting the called party subscriber.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the features of downloading the audio content data from the second communication device without pushing an off-hook button and for reproducing said audio content data, as taught by Bossi, into view of Dahlen in order to provide the message to the recipient.

Regarding claim 2, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claim in col.6, line 61 through col.7, line 34.

Regarding claim 3, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claim in col.5, line 36 through col.6, line 60; col.7, lines 49-54; col.8, lines 30-35; and col.10, lines 33-48.

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Regarding claim 4, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claim in col.6, lines 17-21.

Regarding claim 5, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claim in col.7, line 45 through col.8, line 14; and col.10, lines 19-48.

Regarding claims 12-13 and 15, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claim in col.10, lines 38-48.

Regarding claim 16, Dahlen teaches a communication device (i.e., Prompt & Collect Information 70) comprising:

receiving means for receiving outgoing data including content data identification data, transmitting party identification data, receiving party identification data, and date and time data from a first communication device (col.7, lines 1-44);

storing means for transmitting said outgoing data;

transmitting means for transmitting content data identified by the stored content identification data (i.e., identifier or code of a prestored message; col.6, lines 5-23), transmitting party identification data (i.e., PIN or password, col.5, lines 41-44) to a second device; and

controlling means for exercising control to transmit said content data identified by said content identification data to a receiving party identified by said receiving party identification data in the stored outgoing data at a date and time corresponding to said date and time data (col.5, lines 45-52 and col.6, lines 41-50).

It should be noticed that Dahlen further teaches the text-to-speech conversion service (see col.10, line 60 through col.11, line 29). Dahlen, however, fails to clearly teach the features of downloading the audio content data from the second communication device without pushing an off-hook button and for reproducing said audio content data.

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Bossi et al. ("Bossi ") teaches network service platform 34 in figure 2 operates as second communications device to download a plurality of audio content data such as voice signals to subscriber specific premise. Such downloaded audio content data is stored at RAM 38 *without pushing an off-hook button* (see 8, lines 9-44). Bossi further teaches that such pre-stored messages are periodically audibly reproduced (see col.8, lines 23-30) for a purpose of alerting the called party subscriber.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the features of downloading the audio content data from the second communication device without pushing an off-hook button and for reproducing said audio content data, as taught by Bossi, into view of Dahlen in order to provide the message to the recipient.

Regarding claim 17, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claim in col.5, line 36 through col.6, line 60; col.7, lines 49-54; col.8, lines 30-35; and col.10, lines 33-48.

Regarding claim 18, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claim in col.7, line 45 through col.8, line 14; and col.10, lines 19-48.

Regarding claims 25-26 and 28, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claims in col.10, lines 38-48.

Regarding claims 46, 47, 48, 50, 51 and 52, the limitations of the claims are rejected with the same reasons set forth in claims 1, 16 and 29 above.

3. Claims 1-4, 6, 16-17, 19, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohuchi (US Pat. #: 5,805,671 as cited in the previous Office Action) in view of Bossi et al. (US. Pat. #: 5,754,628).

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Regarding claim 1, Ohuchi teaches a communication system comprising:

a first communication device (i.e., exclusive-use telephone 21 as shown in figure 1) for transmitting outgoing data including content identification data, transmitting party identification data, receiving party identification data, and date and time data (col.5, lines 13-22 and col.6, lines 10-35);

a second communication device (i.e., MAIN UNIT (COTROL UNIT 1)) for receiving said outgoing data and for transmitting content data identified by said content identification data to a receiving party identified by said receiving party identification data at a date and time corresponding to said date and time data (col.6, line 36 through col.7, line 7); and

a third communication device (i.e., receiving equipment of the called party) for receiving and reproducing said content data transmitted from said second communication device (col.7, lines 8-14 and col.9, line 52 through col.10, line 4).

It should be noticed that Ohuchi fails to clearly teach the features of downloading the audio content data from the second communication device without pushing an off-hook button and for reproducing said audio content data. However, Bossi teaches network service platform 34 in figure 2 operates as second communications device to download a plurality of audio content data such as voice signals to subscriber specific premise. Such downloaded audio content data is stored at RAM 38 ***without pushing an off-hook button*** (see 8, lines 9-44). Bossi further teaches that such pre-stored messages are periodically audibly reproduced (see col.8, lines 23-30) for a purpose of alerting the called party subscriber.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the features of downloading the audio content data

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from the second communication device without pushing an off-hook button and for reproducing said audio content data, as taught by Bossi, into view of Ohuchi in order to provide the message to the recipient.

Regarding claim 2, Ohuchi further teaches limitations of the claim in col.4, lines 15-30.

Regarding claim 3, Ohuchi further teaches limitations of the claim in col.3, line 66 through col.4, line 12.

Regarding claim 4, Ohuchi further teaches limitations of the claim in col.6, lines 10-14.

Regarding claim 6, Ohuchi further teaches limitations of the claim in col.7, line 66 through col.8, line 18.

Regarding claims 16-17 and 19, the limitations of the claims are rejected with the same reasons set forth in rejection of claims 1-4 and 6 above.

Regarding claims 46, 47, 48, 50, 51 and 52, the limitations of the claims are rejected with the same reasons set forth in claims 1, 16 and 29 above.

4. Claims 7, 14, 20, 27, 35, 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlen (US Pat. #: 5,870,454) in view of Bossi et al. (US Pat. #: 5,754,628) as applied to claims 1 and 16 above, and further in view of Brown et al. (US. Pat. #: 6,751,299 also cited in the previous Office Action).

Regarding claims 7, 20, 27, 39, Dahlen teaches all subject matters as claimed above, except for another communication device for transmitting advertisement data and sponsor identification data identifying a sponsor of said advertisement data to said second communication device. However, Brown et al. ("Brown") teaches such features in col.11, lines

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43-48; col.11, lines 64-67; col.13, lines 43-61 and col.18, lines 42-47 for purpose of providing personal as well as business messages to recipients.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the features of another communication device for transmitting advertisement data and sponsor identification data identifying a sponsor of said advertisement data to said second communication device, as taught by Brown, into view of Dahlen in order to achieve a more capable and efficient greeting voice message system to meet the ever increasing needs of subscribers.

Regarding claim 14, Brown further teaches limitations of the claim in col.11, lines 64-67; col.12, lines 20-23 and col.14, lines 13-31.

Regarding claim 35, Brown further teaches limitations of the claim in col.13, lines 36-31.

5. Claims 41, 43-45, 49 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dahlen (US Pat. #: 5,870,454) in view of Brown et al. (US. Pat. #: 6,751,299) or Ohuchi (US Pat. #: 5,805,671), and further in view of Bossi et al. (US Pat. #: 5,754,628).

Regarding claim 41, Dahlen teaches a mobile phone (i.e., terminal 22 or GSM mobile radio terminal 100E as shown in figure 1), comprising:

receiving means for receiving greeting mail; and reproducing means for reproducing the received greeting mail (col.9, line 27 through col.10, line 48).

It should be noticed that Dahlen fails to teach the feature of receiving advertisement data along with the greeting data. However, Brown teaches such features in col.14, lines 28-29. It should be further noticed that Dahlen and Brown, in combination, fails to clearly teach the feature of transmitting to and controlling for a server device reception-complete data when

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message and advertisement have been received. However, Ohuchi teaches such features in col.7, line 66 through col.8, line 18.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the features as taught by Brown and Ohuchi systems, into view of Dahlen in order to achieve a more capable and efficient greeting voice message system to meet the ever increasing needs of subscribers.

It should be noticed that Dahlen, Brown or Ohuchi fails to clearly teach the features of downloading the audio content data from the second communication device without pushing an off-hook button and for reproducing said audio content data. However, Bossi teaches network service platform 34 in figure 2 operates as second communications device to download a plurality of audio content data such as voice signals to subscriber specific premise. Such downloaded audio content data is stored at RAM 38 *without pushing an off-hook button* (see 8, lines 9-44). Bossi further teaches that such pre-stored messages are periodically audibly reproduced (see col.8, lines 23-30) for a purpose of alerting the called party subscriber.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the use of the features of downloading the audio content data from the second communication device without pushing an off-hook button and for reproducing said audio content data, as taught by Bossi, into view of Dahlen, Brown or Ohuchi in order to provide the message to the recipient.

Regarding claims 42-45, Dahlen further teaches limitations of the claims in col.10, lines 38-48.

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Regarding claims 49 and 53, the reasons for rejection of claims 49 and 53 are set forth the same in claim 41 above.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 8-10 and 21-23 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-7, 12-20, 25-28, 41 and 43-53 and 8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for response to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the date of this action. In the event a first response is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event will the statutory period for response expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any response to this final action should be mailed to:

Box AF

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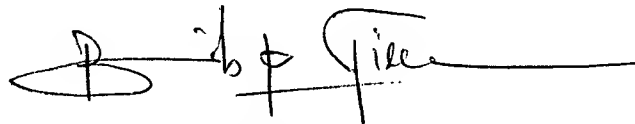
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Alexandria, VA 22314**

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8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Binh K. Tieu whose telephone number is (571) 272-7510 and E-mail address: BINH.TIEU@USPTO.GOV.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Curtis Kuntz, can be reached on (571) 272-7499 and **IF PAPER HAS BEEN MISSED FROM THIS OFFICIAL ACTION PACKAGE, PLEASE CALL Customer Service at (703) 306-0377 FOR THE SUBSTITUTIONS OR COPIES.**

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the FAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Binh Tieu', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

BINH TIEU
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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Date: April 14, 2006